The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 5106

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1745.

Mantua, Auguſt 7.

THE Caſtle of Saravalla ſurrender'd on the 2d of this Month, and not on the 3d, as we were inform'd. It was a very inconſiderable Place in Point of Strength, and had a very ſmall Garriſon; yet the Enemy found a Way to loſe 1500 Men before it, as all the Deſerters ſay; but Lying is a Trade they are generally pretty expert in. However, they certainly loſt many Men, and much more than the Place was worth; but the Count de Gages had a mind to exerciſe his Gunners, and to be perfectly well acquainted with their Abilities, before he ventured upon the Siege of Tortona. This appears ſo much the more probable, from his ſending for 60 Perſons belonging to the Train from Genoa, immediately after the Place was taken. The Guard of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany paſſed thro' this Place, in their Way from Florence to Vienna. We look upon this as a demonſtrative Proof that his Royal Highneſs will be elected Emperor, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition that can be given him, either by the Arts or Arms of France, tho' at Rome they think quite otherwiſe; and our laſt Letters from Naples aſſure us, that Court intends to diſtinguiſh herſelf by Rejoicings on the Election of the King of Poland, who is Father to the Queen of the Two Sicilies. There arriv'd here lately 800 Recruits for the Infantry, and 400 Horſes for remounting the Cavalry of the Auſtrian Army under General Schulemberg; but theſe make but a very ſmall Part of the 3000 Men he was promis'd in the Compaſs of the current Month, and may convince him of the Truth of the King of Sardinia's Saying, That Generals were a long Time in coming from Vienna; but nevertheleſs, they made twice as much Haſte as Recruits. The ſame Thing cannot be ſaid of his Majeſty. He has, at this Juncture, every Fifth Man in his Kingdom under Arms, that can bear them; and neglects no Meaſures that can be taken in order to pay them *regularly*; ſo that neither Officers, nor Soldiers, have any Reaſon to complain; or the latter, any Temptation to deſert; which they very rarely do, unleſs it is to come back with Intelligence.

Hanover, Auguſt 27. There was Yeſterday a grand Conference, at which all the Foreign Miniſters were preſent. It was managed by our Miniſters, and laſted ſeveral Hours. After it was over, there followed a private Conference, directed by Lord Harrington; and at which we ſuppoſed the Treaty of Subſidy with Bavaria was concluded; in which however we are neither wrong nor right, ſince the principal Points were then ſettled; the Treaty is not yet ſign'd, but it will be before the King's Departure. By this Means, 12,000 Bavarians are to enter into Britiſh Pay; and are to ſerve, without Exception, wherever his Majeſty thinks fit. All the Miniſters and Grandees here have come to a Reſolution of ſetting out one after another for Holland, that the Relays of Poſt Horſes may the more eaſily be adjuſted. One of the Grooms that attended Prince Frederick of Heſſe, who ſet out from hence the Night before laſt, met with a Misfortune that proved fatal to him; for coming back again, his Horſe threw him, fell over him, and with the Peake of the Saddle bruiſed him ſo in the Breaſt, that he died upon the Spot.

Duſſeldorp, Auguſt 31. According to all Appearance the Prince of Conti depends upon conſiderable Succours; ſince, inſtead of retiring, his Army begins to advance towards that of the Allies; and he has, within theſe few Days, removed his Head Quarters from Mutterſtadt to Frankenthalt; and Lieutenant-General Count de Segur has been conſiderably reinforced at Worms. His Serene Highneſs is exceedingly well pleaſed at the King's having made two Marſhals of France out of the Lieutenant-Generals under his Command; viz. the Marquis de la Farre, and M. de la Mothe Houdancourt; which plainly proves, as they are both the Prince's Favourites, that he is as well with the Court as ever, notwithſtanding the Reports that have been ſpread to the contrary. Our Elector remains firm in his Engagements, and is determined neither to be bought or threaten'd out of his Vote; which are the very Words made uſe of in his Proteſt.

Extract from a private Letter, Hague, September 3.

'We are here as much in the Dark as ever, in regard to the Election at Franckfort, whatever our Gazettes may ſay on that Subject. It is true, that the Saxon Miniſter is arrived at Franckfort, and produced his full Powers; but what his Inſtructions are, is a Point not at all clear. There are Negotiations at Dreſden, at Paris, and here, which we know not what to make of: If Things are abſolutely ſettled on one Side, what Need of negotiating with the other? —— Why, ſay the Partizans of France, if the Storm riſes ſo high, that after all, a certain Court cannot carry her Point at laſt, it may be thought prudent on both Sides to place the Crown on the Head of the King of Poland. It is a bad Thing when a Prince's Head runs upon a Crown; and we can hardly bring ourſelves, in ſuch a Caſe, to believe that it will be eaſily got out of it. ——On the other hand, the Friends of the Court of Vienna aſſert, the Saxon Inſtructions are as ſtrong for the Grand Duke, as if they had been penn'd by the Council of the High Allies, which met and ſettled the Affair of the Imperial Election at Hanover. It may be ſo; but then why did not Count Fleming aſſiſt at that Council, as other Electoral Miniſters did? We ſhall give Credit to their Intelligence when confirmed from Franckfort, and not before. The different Intereſts of the Court of Dreſden, in Germany, Poland, and Italy, may, poſſibly, perplex its Miniſtry; but, certain it is, the Conſideration of this confounds us ſo, that we are quite incredulous.

'The Manifeſto of his Pruſſian Majeſty, which we ſuppoſed would at leaſt have let us into his Intentions, has not only deceived us in this reſpect, but render'd them more obſcure and impenetrable than ever. It is full of Reproaches; but without breathing Revenge, it ſhews the Grounds of a War; which, however, it does not declare; and enumerates Injuries, at the ſame Time it diſclaims obtaining Reperation. In ſhort, it is an Expoſtulatory Addreſs, that may be taken in various, and even oppoſite Senſes; ſo that inſtead of finding the Deſign of the King's marching his Troops in his Manifeſto, we muſt be content to wait the Motions of his Army, in order to find out the Meaning of his Manifeſto. ——All our Advices from Dreſden, take Notice of the Terror of the Subjects, and the Firmneſs of the Court; the great Intrepidity of the Saxon Militia, and the excellent Diſcipline of the Pruſſian Troops; ſo that we can diſcover no great Signs of Fear, or Hate, on either Side. If this is a War in Diſguiſe? Or a Peace in Maſquerade? Time, which alone penetrates the Secrets of Modern Politicks, will inform us. ——If we may treſpaſs a little upon his Province, and hazard a few Conjectures before he ſpeaks; may we not ſay, that at this Juncture, when Letters Requiſitorial would have been viſibly improper, his Majeſty of Pruſſia had recourſe to what alone could ſupply their Place, the late Manifeſto? May we not ſuſpect, by the Route the Prince of Anhalt takes, he propoſes to reach Franckfort in three Weeks at fartheſt? And may we not gueſs from the French Army's deſcending the Rhine again to Worms, they have ſome Thoughts of drawing near the ſame Place about the ſame Time? Theſe Conjectures are odd indeed; but, after all, are they improbable?

'Oſtend has ſurrender'd a little unexpectedly; which, however, is ſufficient to ſhew, that neither the moſt experienced General, nor the braveſt Troops, can long defend Places, that, for want of Care, are become indefenſible. This our Dutch Governors have always ſaid; and now here is Count Chanclos, and your own Troops, to teſtify the Truth of it. But let us leave Reflections, and come to Matters of Fact. The Town of Oſtend was inveſted the 7th of laſt Month; the Trenches were opened before it on the 9th; the Enemy began to Fire on it on the 11th; and the Place capitulated on the 23d, after 16 Days open Trenches. The Fire of the Beſiegers was prodigiouſly warm; they threw 3000 Bombs, and deſtroyed 100 Houſes. The Breach was large enough to admit 60 Men a-Breaſt. The French made three Aſſaults with prodigious Fury, but were conſtantly repulſed; ſo that they loſt 600 Men, and 30 Officers. Count Lowendahl himſelf was exceedingly expoſed, and narrowly eſcaped being kill'd. The laſt Attack was remarkably bloody, and the French were twice driven from the Poſts they had taken. On the 27th the Garriſon marched out with Cannon, Mortars, and all the Honours of War, conſiſting of 4500 Engliſh, and the Auſtrian Regiment of de Prie. We are told here Nieuport is inveſted; and ſome ſay, taken. If it be not, it cannot hold out long; and yet we ſhall not reflect in the leaſt on the Perſon who commands there. The Fortune of War muſt be born; and ſuperior Force will get the better of all the Valour and Prudence in the World.'

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Auguſt 28. Wind N. W. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships Royal George, Admiral Vernon; the St. George, Prince George, Duke, Sandwich, Dover, Glouceſter, and the Mary Galey, the Ems and Scipio Fireſhips, two Dutch Men of War, and the Outward-bound as per laſt.

Gravesend, Auguſt 28. Paſſed by the Lady Mary, Gedder, from Finland.

LONDON.

Some private Letters from Dreſden ſay, that the King of Poland has order'd the Duke de Saxe Weiſſenfels to march 18,000 Men out of Bohemia, into the Neighbourhood of that Capital, and intends to put himſelf at the Head of his Forces.

The Cataline, of Bourdeaux, Capt. De Libertie, who was taken by the Fox Privateer, is arrived at Milford.

The Sally, Hadley, from South Carolina, is taken, and carried into St. Malo; and another Carolina Man, Name unknown, is taken, and carried into Bayonne.

Laſt Wedneſday the Jury of Annoyance, and likewiſe that for Weights and Meaſures, for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, went on a Survey; when ſeveral Higlers in Clare Market were fined for falſe Balance; and a Baker in Covent Garden had Ten Quartern, and Three Half-Peck Loaves taken from him; which were given to the Poor, by Order of Sir Thomas De Veil.

Yeſterday Morning died, after a ſhort Illneſs, at his Houſe at Charing Croſs, Mr. Henry Warecopp, many Years Linen-Draper to his Majeſty.

Great Preparations are making at Briſtol, for a grand Cavalcade to be made from thence to this City, with the Caſh, &c. taken ſome time ſince by the Prince Frederick and Duke Privateers, from on board the two Spaniſh Ships that came from Callao in Peru.

Laſt Saturday Mr. Alderman Archer was unanimouſly choſen Mayor of Saffron-Waldon in Eſſex, for the Year enſuing.

Laſt Tueſday two Lads fighting on Clapham Common, one of them, by a Fall, received ſuch a violent Blow on the Head, that his Life is deſpaired of.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning	01	53	Evening 02 11

Bank Stock, 143 1-4th. India, 174. South Sea, 103 1-half. Old Annuity, 108 3-4ths. New ditto, 106 1-half to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Ditto 1743, 87 1-half. Ditto 1744, 87 1-half. Ditto 1745, 87 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, Nothing done. London Aſſurance, Nothing done. India Bonds, 14s. Bank Circulation, 5l. 15s. Sale Tallies, Nothing done. Ditto 1745, 6 Diſcount. Three per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Life Annuities, 14. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 10l. 13s.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 29, 1745.

SEveral *of the Officers, whoſe Conduct in the late Engagement off of* Toulon *is to be enquired into at a Court Martial, having applied to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to bring their Trials on as ſoon as poſſible; and the Proſecutors for the Crown having informed their Lordſhips, that every Thing may be got in Readineſs in about Three Weeks, to begin with their Trials, their Lordſhips, in Compliance with their Requeſts, do hereby give Notice, That inſtead of the 1ſt of October, they have appointed Monday the 23d Day of September, for the Flag Officers and Captains, who are to compoſe the Court Martial, to aſſemble on board his Majeſty's Ship the* London, *at* Chatham, *and to proceed upon the Trials of the ſaid Officers, and to continue the ſame daily, until the whole is finiſhed; beginning with the Trials of the Lieutenants, next with the Captains, and laſtly, of the Flag Officers. And their Lordſhips do hereby charge and require all Parties concern'd, either as Evidence for the King, or for the Officers to be tried, to attend diligently at the reſpective Trials, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.*

Thomas Corbett.

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Eccluſ. xxxvi. 24.

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To be DISPENDED UPON in the

GRAVEL *and* STONE.

THE Rev. Dr. HALES, and others, have demonſtrated by various Experiments, That the Virtues of Mrs. Stevens's Medicine for the GRAVEL and STONE depend upon the SALTS of Lime in the Aliment Boap, calcin'd Shells; but its enormous Doſe renders it ſo nauſeous that it is almoſt impoſſible to take it in a manner ſufficient to anſwer any good End. This, then, will inform ſuch unhappy Perſons who are afflicted with the GRAVEL and STONE, That M. SCHWANBERG, a learned and ingenious Gentleman, well verſed in the moſt abſtruſe Operations of Chymiſtry, has found out a Method of Liquifying calcin'd Shells, ſo as to become limpid as Rock-water, yet not corroſive. They give almoſt immediate Relief in the moſt violent Pains of the GRAVEL; and, if continued perſiſted in, will, in time, bid fair for diſſolving a STONE in the Urinary Paſſages, when too large to paſs off otherwiſe. They may be depended on in the Wind-Colic, and all Kinds of Flatulences; and, where an *Alcali* is wanting, will anſwer the deſired End. A Child may take them in the Month, for Griping, Fevers, and Uneaſineſſes, which Children are ſubject to, from Acidities, the known Cauſe of moſt of their Diſorders.

*** It is remarkable, That thoſe who take them for the STONE, have a Sediment in their Urine reſembling powdered Chalk: Now, that this Sediment is a Portion of the STONE diſſolv'd, is evident from an Experiment *in the Power of every one to make*; for, put an human STONE, form'd in the Urinary Paſſages, into a Vial of the LIQUID-SHELL, and it will gradually diſſolve into a White Powder, exactly reſembling that in the Urine of Perſons who take it as a Medicine for the STONE, and this in an Heat not greater than that of the Body, yet, at the ſame time, not in the leaſt affect an human Hair put therein; and, which ſurpriſingly will, upon the Affuſion of an Acid, be inſtantly converted into a Snow-white Powder.

To be had of the Proprietor W. Baker, *at his Houſe in* Helmet-Court, *near* Katherine-ſtreet *in the* Strand; *and, by his Appointment, of* R. Lee, *Stationer, under the Statuary's, facing* Serjeants-Inn *in* Fleet-ſtreet; *and of* John Newbery, *at the* Golden Ball *in* Caſtle Alley, *near the* Royal Exchange, London; *and, at his Printing-Office in* Reading, *at* 1s. 6d. *the ſmall Vial.*

☞ The Doſe is from 10 Drops to 30; and not unpleaſant.

BETTON's *Only True* Britiſh Oil,

Publiſhed by Virtue of the KING's Royal Letters Patent.

WE, Michael and Thomas Betton, Inventors and Patentees of the ſaid only true Britiſh Oil, having, ſince June, 1748, diſcontinued ſupplying Mr. Colet with the ſame, give this publick Notice, That it is now ſold Wholeſale and Retale, by our ſpecial Appointment, by William and Cluer Dicey, and Company, at Dr. Bateman's Warehouſe in Bow Church-yard, London; where all Merchants, Captains of Ships, Shop-keepers, and others, are deſired to apply for the ſame.

Michael Betton,
Thomas Betton.

This Oil is an effectual Remedy for many Diſorders incident to Human Bodies. It is an abſolute Cure for all Scorbutick and Rheumatick Diſeaſes, for all old Contuſions and Contractions of the Nerves, or contracted and withered Limbs, Strains, Ulcers, old Sores, all fixed and wandering Pains: It diſcuſſes Nodes, cures the Palſy, Lameneſs, Swellings, Inflammations, St. Anthony's Fire, and King's Evil; takes away all Blackneſs of a Fall or Bruiſe in an Hour's Time, and allays all Swellings that uſually attend ſuch Accidents: It cures all green Wounds and Cuts, if ſpeedily applied. It is an almoſt infallible Remedy for the Rickets in Children; is a certain Cure for the Leproſy of ever ſo long ſtanding, very much helps to knit broken Bones, and is an excellent Antidote againſt Poiſon. Inwardly taken it cures Ulcers of the Lungs, Shortneſs of Breath, Conſumptions, Phthyſick, Coughs, and almoſt all Diſorders of the Breaſt or Lungs; it alſo cures Deafneſs to Admiration; it cures all Surfeits in Cows or Horſes; alſo Hardneſs or Stoppage in the Maw, the Maggots or Mange in Sheep, &c.

N. B. *It will expel Poiſon, heal the Bite of a Mad Dog, and is an abſolute Cure for the moſt obſtinate Itch that has baffled the Force of all other Medicines.*

*** Obſerve, That the Bottles, which contain the ſaid only True Britiſh Oil, are ſealed with the Arms, as in the Margin, and the Words, (BETTON'S BRITISH OIL BY THE KING'S PATENT) for if it is all others being notorious Counterfeits.

And whereas ſeveral mean People have of late made a Trade of Hawking an Oil about the City and Country, from Door to Door, by the Name of the *Britiſh Oil*, which they impoſe on the credulous Shop-keepers, and others, for the *True Sort*: We think it our Duty to caution the World againſt ſuch ſcandalous Counterfeits, trump'd up in Oppoſition to our moſt valuable Oil, and in Contempt of his Majeſty's Patent.

LONDON: Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe in Pater-noſter Row.*